

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURE

ESTABLISHED IN 1861

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA



37th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 4, 1897.

No. 9.

## BIOGRAPHICAL

### REV. W. K. MARSHALL, D. D.

Rev. W. K. Marshall was born in Indiana county, Pa., on July 19, 1808. He graduated at Jefferson College, in Pennsylvania, in 1833, and in 1836 he entered the ministry in the Presbyterian church, and had been actively engaged in the work of the ministry in that church up to the time of his death.

At an early period Dr. Marshall combined bee-keeping with his professional work. In 1839 he procured his first colony of bees, which was secured in the following way:

Bees could not then be bought, for the reason that all bee-keepers believed that if they sold their bees, they would sell their luck. An old German in the neighborhood, who had a large stock of bees, and who was a warm friend, was anxious for Dr. Marshall to get bees, and told him it was right to steal bees. When the Doctor informed him he could not steal, he said if he would leave the money on the stand where the bees stood, the bees would not find it out, and it would be all right; but it would not do to let any person see him.

So on one cold morning Dr. Marshall, with his wagon, took two colonies of bees, and left a five-dollar gold piece in the place.

At an early period he conceived the idea of an improved hive. He first made a hive in two parts, with slats between them, hoping in this he could divide the bees, and make two hives.

He next made a hive with bars on top  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide, and attached comb starters to them. He was astonished when he saw the Langstroth frame, that he did not see the necessity of end and bottom pieces.

Dr. Marshall went to Texas in 1854, and in 1855 started an apiary of some 20 colonies. In 1865 he first began to use the Langstroth hive, and in 1866 procured the first Italian queen, and probably the first that was brought to Texas.

With the movable frames, the Italian bee, and with his own discoveries, and those of others, he commenced progressive bee-keeping. At one time his apiary run up to 350 colonies, and he secured, one year, 20 tons of honey.

Dr. Marshall took the American Bee Journal when first published at Washington, D. C. He wrote largely on bee-culture for the home papers, and had been an active member of the Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association.

He was a close observer, and much of his knowledge in bee-culture was the result of his own observation and experience. Up to the time of his death he was an active worker in bee-culture, and in every other good cause.

A Southern paper contained the following account of Dr. Marshall's death and church work:

Rev. W. K. Marshall, D. D., died at his home in Marshall, Tex., Jan. 6, 1897, in the 89th year of his age.

We met him last at the General Assembly, at Dallas, in May, 1895, and tho his form was bent his eye was bright, his courage brave, and his voice reasonably strong, even at the age of about 87.

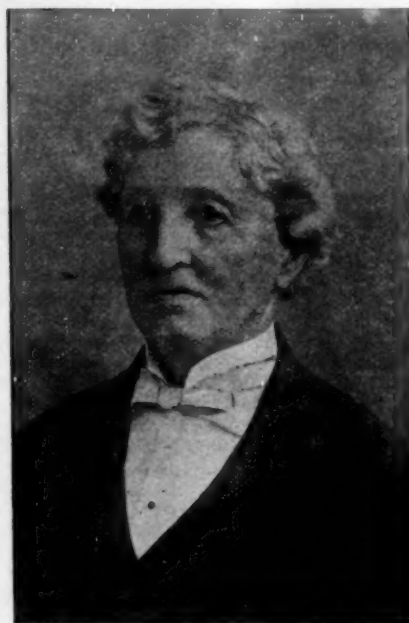
On his 88th birthday, in July last, he preached in the church at Marshall, administering the communion in a most impressive and touching manner.

Dr. Marshall has left his impress on the church in the eastern part of Texas. For about 40 years he labored in eastern Texas, and for 20 years he lived in Marshall, or in its neighborhood, and has taken an interest in all the work of our church in that locality. And he has awakened others to work for the Lord.

At the funeral, on Jan. 8, the services were conducted by Rev. J. E. McLean, assisted by Rev. Dr. Riggs, of Dallas.

By the kindness of Rev. C. M. Hutton, we have the following sketch of his life;

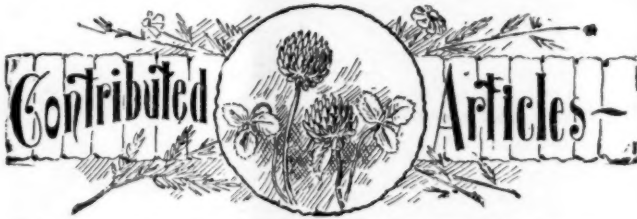
"Rev. William K. Marshall, D. D., the son of William Marshall and Mary Kirkpatrick, was born in Indiana county,



W. K. Marshall.

Pa., July 19, 1808. He had five brothers, John, James, Samuel, Robert and Benjamin. Samuel was a minister and died the first year of his ministry. John was an elder in the Presbyterian church 65 years, and was still living, in his 88th year, at the date when this sketch was written (Feb. 6, 1895). Dr. W. K. Marshall was graduated from Jefferson College, Pa., in 1833, under the presidency of the celebrated Matthew Brown. He attended the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa., in 1833-36. He had joined the church in his college course at Jefferson College in 1832, and imme-

diately after his graduation, went to the Theological Seminary. He was received into the Canonsburg church, Pa., then under the pastorate of Rev. John McMillan. He was licensed at Blairsville, Pa., in 1836, by the Presbytery of Blairsville. He was ordained at La Porte, Ind., by the Presbytery of Logansport. He was married to Sarah Morrison at La Porte, Ind., in 1839. He celebrated his golden wedding in 1889. He was pastor as follows: La Porte, Ind., 1837-45; Van Buren, Ark., 1846-54; Henderson, Tex., 1855-75. Since this time he has been largely engaged in evangelistic work. At the date of his sketch (Feb. 6, 1895) he had been in Texas 41 years, and had never mist a day, by sickness, from his ministerial work."



### "Price of Comb Honey vs. Extracted."

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Following up that convention discussion, spoken of in my last article (see page 81), I next find Dr. Miller stating the question in a still different way, for he says:

"In other words, the question now is, What is that honey [extracted of the same grade as comb honey which sells at 22 cents per pound] worth to me on my table?" At this Mr. Ellis jumps up and says, "The same price," while Mr. York demurs, and says, "The question is, 'What should consumers pay?'"

Now, if the Doctor knew what he was doing when he stated the question at this the final statement, as is given in the report, then I accept none of the replies given later, but would answer by saying that one pound of extracted honey of the same grade is worth to Dr. Miller, or on Dr. Miller's table, just as much as it was in the year 1874, when he would have had to pay from 30 to 40 cents per pound for a good article of extracted honey. Is not that so? If not, why not? Don't all speak at once. Will not that pound of extracted honey, "of the same grade," give just as much muscle, just as much health, just as much buoyancy, and just as much pleasure as it would in 1874? And if it will, is it not worth just as much? This being the fact, and no one will question this, why were some of those "Sucker" State people "off their base" enough to be talking only 10 cents for something which would give from 30 to 40 cents worth of muscle, health, life, and activity, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six? Will some one who was at that convention rise and explain? for I am in a state of agitation over the matter.

But should such a thing be possible that the good Dr. Miller's brain got a little twisted, so that he did not make the question exactly plain, which required Mr. York to put in his demurer, and that Mr. York stated the question aright, then taking the foregoing into consideration, the thing is very simple; the consumer should pay from 30 to 40 cents per pound for extracted honey of the same grade as comb honey selling at 22 cents per pound, for we have already seen that this said pound of honey was worth that in muscle, health, etc., no matter whether the year was 1 or 1896. In this I am borne out by Mr. Grabbe, where he speaks of intrinsic value, for intrinsic value is essential value, and muscle and health is one of the greatest essentials to man in this world.

But hold on: I see by looking closely, that this same Mr. Grabbe says, "I don't think that we can say what the consumer should pay, he decides that for himself." Does he? If so, how comes it about that it is decided for me just how much of the price of my honey I shall pay for coal, for kerosene oil, for boots, yea and for freight on my honey? Have I, as a consumer of these things, a chance to decide for myself what I shall pay? Those who think I have, hold up your hands. What, not a hand up? Then if I, as a consumer of coal, of boots and freight, have to pay just what I am charged for the same, must not the consumer of my honey pay just what I see fit to charge him for it? If not, then there is something wrong somewhere, and the sooner I find where this wrong is, and remedy it, the better it will be for me, and what is better for me, will be better for the world.

Can it be that it has come to such a pass with bee-keepers, that they have to say to others, "What will you give?" and when they have the "what will you give" price in their hands, turn around, get down on their knees and humbly say to others, "What will you take?" Have we come to the white man and Indian condition, who, after a day's hunt, found their possessions to consist of a turkey and a turkey buzzard, to be divided; and have it said to us, as the white man did to the Indian, "You can have the turkey buzzard and I will take the turkey, or I will take the turkey and you can have the turkey buzzard?" If so, then we can well exclaim with the poor Indian, "He talkee no turkey to me!"

And now I wish to put before the reader another line of thought, even should it butt against some of the things I have advanced in this and the preceding article.

I have always considered Mr. Baldrige a level-headed apiarist, and so consider him yet, but the most level-headed are sometimes liable to make mistakes, and if Mr. B. was reported correctly, on pages 22 and 23, he there made one of the greatest mistakes of his life. Speaking on the price of extracted honey, it is reported that he said, first, "without any reference to the cost." Next he is made to say, "It is immaterial, for that matter, what it costs the bee-keeper to produce it." And lastly he says, "that it is not his [the consumer's] business to know what it costs me to produce it" [extracted honey].

Well, if the above three quotations are right, then the greatest of the Bible commands—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself"—has no place in the affairs of men to-day. God created the world, sent it rolling through space, and provided in it everything necessary for the physical wants and comfort of man. Then he created man, and said to him, "Go till [labor on] the soil, eat and live." Hence, we have in labor (costs) everything which should regulate the price of anything which any member of the human family desires. The land (and this, in an economic sense, includes everything as it came from the hand of God, unimproved upon by man, like the soil, the trees of the forest, the fish of the sea, the bees in their natural home, etc.) God gave free; man furnishes the labor, and from labor applied on land comes wealth. Thus, in order to do no injustice to any one, the labor part (cost) should regulate the price of any article or thing desired by man. As it costs in labor about six times as much to produce a bushel of wheat as it does to produce a pound of comb honey, six pounds of comb honey and a bushel of wheat should be about equal as to price, and, remaining so, the bee-keeper and the wheat-grower love each other [their neighbor] as themselves.

This we see has been very nearly followed out, for when wheat brought \$1.50 a bushel, honey brought 25 cents per pound; when wheat went to 75 cents, honey brought 12½ cents; and I have never heard any bee-keeper growl about hard times, or low price of honey, when he compared honey with wheat. Compare butter with honey, in the same way, and we see no one is doing ought except loving their neighbor as themselves, along this line. But when we come to lay the labor cost of honey along side of coal, oil, railroad fare and freights, salaries of officials, interest, taxes, etc., then we see that it takes from two to five times as much of our labor in bee-keeping to procure the same results to us that it did 25 years ago. And as we bee-keepers look on this side, more than on any other, and smart under the wrongs being perpetrated by those who are not loving their neighbors as themselves, thus defrauding us, by bringing on an inequality, an unjust system, we get "our backs up" and talk as did Mr. Baldrige, or propose a "Bee-Keepers' Exchange," in order that we can match this "money power" in its wrong doing, and so force our share from them by using the same wrong principles. Thus we are saying "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," instead of striving to carry out the doctrine of the Blessed Master, by working with might and strength to put down this wicked, false system, and establish in its place a system which will do no one injustice.

Just a few words more and I will close this already too long article. If the principles put forth by Mr. Baldrige and the California Honey Exchange could be carried out to their fullest extent (which is impossible), are we sure we should not be wronging others? Listen: "Nightgowns, with tuckt yokes and insertion, are being made at \$1.00 a dozen; shirts are being made at 30 cents a dozen; coats are being 'finisht' at 30 cents a dozen; neckties are being made at \$1.25 a gross," etc., according to "Prisoners of Poverty." Think of forming an "Exchange" to keep the price of extracted honey up to 22 cents per pound, and thus compelling some poor human being, created in God's own image, to make 26 neckties for the same, that the sick and starving children may have something to soothe their irritated, coughing throats,



and then saying that the cost cuts no figure in the matter! Then, remember, that through our unjust system 35,000,000 people are without homes in this land of liberty [?], with little or no chance of the results of their labor (after furnishing the actual necessities of life), ever going for a pound of honey!

The time has come for thought and action along other lines than "how to produce the most and best honey from a given number of colonies," etc. (which we have been writing about during the past), if we are to live in the future at our beloved pursuit.

That the bee-keepers of the world may be set to thinking, is the excuse for this and the former article.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.



### Value of Sweet Clover—How to Grow It.

BY S. M. SEELEY.

I noticed an inquiry in the Bee Journal regarding sweet clover as a bee-food, when to sow it, etc., and as I have had 10 or more years' experience with sweet clover, and know some of its good qualities, I wish to recommend it to the readers of the Bee Journal.

As a bee-food the sweet clover, either the yellow or white, has no equal as a honey-plant, and I have observed that those



Sweet Clover—*Melilotus Alba*.

who have access to it invariably report a good supply of honey. Such has been the case with me, while many who have not the clover, are feeding their bees each winter.

Now, I would suggest to those who read the Bee Journal, that they profit by the experience of others, and at least give this clover a fair trial. It is my experience that it makes the greatest quantity and finest quality of honey of any plant I have ever tried.

I also consider sweet clover a good fertilizer, and I have not yet found its equal if properly applied.

I would recommend this procedure: After cultivating your corn the last time, sow two or more acres at the rate of one measured bushel of seed per acre. It is best sown in the

fall, as it loses its germinating qualities sooner if hulled. The ground being shaded, it will not make a very large growth until you cut the corn, which should be done as early as possible; then it will shoot up and cover the ground, and make a good fall feed as pasture.

The next year leave as many acres as will furnish you with seed for the next two or three years, and thrash it with a flail as soon as possible after cutting.

The remaining part of the field should stand till necessary to plant corn, then turn it under with a plow. If you wish to obtain honey from it, let it stand till it ripens. By this plan you may enrich your farm in a few years, and not have a weed to contend with.

Four years ago I sowed 4 acres for hog-pasture; a portion of this was bottom land, and well sodded with yellow dock. To-day there is no dock to be seen; in short, I believe sweet clover will take out any weed that grows. It is very easily exterminated, either by cutting or plowing under before the seed gets ripe.

I have read several sketches in the Bee Journal like this: "We have no surplus honey from our bees this season, and have fed 1,000 pounds of syrup to 40 colonies of bees." It strikes me if my bee-friends would scrutinize the Bee Journal more carefully they would see how men like Stolley, Baldridge, and others, succeed with different honey-plants, and they would have better reports for the Bee Journal.

Now, this may be rather severe, but I will make this offer to any one in Kansas or adjoining States, that has had access to sweet clover, with his bees in good condition, and has met with more than one failure in the last 5 or 6 years: I will pay his subscription to the Journal for one year. Now this may be a rather rash offer, as I have not read the Bee Journal that long, but will stand by my offer, hoping to learn of some one's experience that will be of use to me.

Waubesaunsee Co., Kans.

[For seed rates on the above clover, see page 138.—Ed]



### A Few Bee-Notes from California.

BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

**SUCCESSFUL HONEY-YEAR EXPECTED.**—We have now had at this place over 15 inches of rain, and the clouds still fling out their cheering banner. Last year we had only about 10 inches; 15 inches is the amount usually given as necessary to a honey crop. Thus we see that Southern California has reason to expect a successful honey year during the season of 1897. Mr. McIntyre, of the famous Sespe region, writes that they have had over 17 inches there. It is needless to say that the bee-keepers of Southern California are at present wearing their broadest smile.

**MOVING TO CALIFORNIA.**—I am often asked by correspondents in the East regarding the policy of coming to California. I always reply that I think California offers special inducements to persons with some capital; but that it is dangerous for one to come here who has no capital, as the laborers seem more abundant than work. I have a case, however, in mind, that has interested me very much. It is that of Mr. Taylor, formerly a successful bee-keeper in Michigan. I had the pleasure of staying with Mr. Taylor at his pleasant California home a few days since. Mr. Taylor lost his health in Michigan, and his money as well, for it all went to the doctors. He left his family—wife and two children—in Michigan, and started for Southern California. His friends never expected to see him again. When he arrived here, four years ago, he had only \$40, very poor health, and his wife and two children yet in the East. He has now entirely regained his health, has his wife and three children with him, has a fine apiary, and \$2,000 in the bank.

I do not mean to say that everybody would accomplish as much. Mr. Taylor is an intelligent Christian man, true to the core, and is a hustler. He doesn't fool away any time, and he never lets an opportunity go, however humble it may be, if it presents good, honest work. To me, there is nothing pleasanter in this world than to see a man succeeding as Mr. Taylor is doing, and to know that our country will rarely let the industrious, deserving men go hungry to bed.

**THE MICHIGAN CONVENTION REPORT.**—It was a rare treat to read the proceedings of the Michigan convention in the last American Bee Journal. It seemed almost like a visit again with such old tried friends as Taylor, Hutchinson and Bingham—noble fellows all. I often think of the good old times we had, talking over the interests of bee-culture, and planning for its more successful prosecution in our beloved

Michigan. It is pleasant to live over in memory the old scenes and pleasures of the past happy days, but I wish it to be in memory, for I never wish to leave, for long, this beloved Southern California. The grand mountains, the lovely climate with its genial sunshine, the luscious fruits, ever fresh, and, above all, the magnificent people, unequalled, I believe, on the face of the earth, hold me in perfect fascination to this lovely region of the South.

Los Angeles Co., Cal., Feb. 15.



### Bee-Notes from Nebraska.

BY J. M. YOUNG.

When it is zero weather outside, like it has been for the last week, it is a good deal of satisfaction to know that nearly all of our bees are in chaff hives packed in good shape, and with plenty of honey to carry them through.

Comb honey is being sold in our market by Omaha wholesale bummers for less money than we can sell it. The honey is very nice, and put up in very attractive cases, holding 24 sections. It hails from Utah, and was perhaps gathered from alfalfa. Extracted honey is also being sold here by somebody, and is put up in small glass tumblers with a piece of comb put in. We notice that this honey doesn't candy. Mine always does.

I seldom open a bee-hive at any time unless I have the smoker lighted, and in good working order, sitting near by, in case of emergency. Very often I can, and do, open hives without blowing smoke down in among the bees, but then it is a risky business. Sometimes I have half a notion to think that the bees know just when you are prepared for battle, and about how much ammunition you have.

In learning to handle bees, it is foolish to think of getting them unless we make up our minds to work and subdue them. The dread of getting stung will soon disappear, and after diligent practice you will soon become accustomed to their ways, and after a short time you will be surprised to learn how easy it is to avoid their stings—in fact, after continued practice it will soon become natural and a pleasant pastime.

About the first thing I do when I pick up a new bee-paper is to read the editorials, or what the "bosses" have to say about this and that, and if there have been any new improvements made on honey-cases, covers to hives, and hives. I always think if there is anything to be launched on the sea of apiculture, it should be accompanied by an engraving. Pictures cost money, that is true, but one can get a clearer idea, and at once, from a good illustration, than from a half column of directions, and in the end I firmly believe a good drawing or cut is worth more to the utensil to be introduced, than can be otherwise obtained.

I always like to read footnotes to any article, and they catch my eye first, for they are generally the cream skimmed from the milk, and many a time these short notes contains in substance the sense of the entire article.

If the bee-keeper tries to winter bees on the summer stands in any form of a hive other than a chaff or double-walled hive, it is my opinion that he will lose more in the value of bees than the extra expense he would be at in making chaff hives of some kind. I think that some form of a hive that can be used for summer advantages should be used. This thing of having outside winter cases to set over hives is decidedly at a disadvantage in many ways. When winter is over they cannot be used about the apiary during summer to any advantage whatever, but the bee-keeper must have a house or some place provided for them to keep them from the weather, or they will be warped and weather beaten, and will last but a few years. Hence, the construction of my summer and winter chaff hive certainly overcomes many of these objections.

Very often, just a few bees from a queenless colony in the apiary will fly and dodge around your head all day long, and make a great deal of fuss, simply because they are a little bit out of humor, and their master has been tinkering with their mother, or handling them. The more you can kill or knock down these little rascals the less you will be bothered with them.

More bees starve to death with honey in the hive, and

that within two inches of them, than from any other cause, from the fact that during severely cold weather bees form themselves into one compact form or body, and when all the honey is consumed within their reach, unless the weather is warm enough for them to change their location from one part of the hive to another, in order to reach their stores, they will surely starve with plenty of feed near them. This is usually the case with single-walled hives, hence the adoption of chaff hives to confine the heat arising from the bees.

Cass Co., Nebr., Jan. 30.



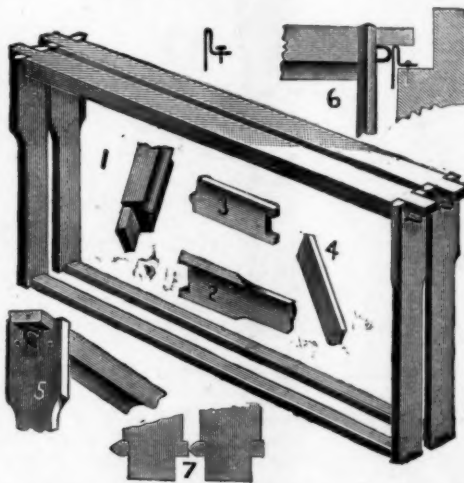
### The New Hoffman Frame for 1897.

BY E. R. ROOT.

When we first introduced the Hoffman frame, some years ago, it took like hot-cakes, and the continued and increasing demand for it ever since shows plainly enough that it is a practical labor-saver. It had, however, just one fault; namely, that the bees would stick the ends of the top-bars to the contiguous parts of the hive-rabbit, so that, in order to remove one frame, it sometimes became necessary at some seasons of the year to break this top-bar propolis connection of several other frames before the frame in question could be removed. We have been studying on this problem for a couple of years. We have recognized the fact that a bee-space around the ends of the top-bars would solve the trouble. The next difficulty was, how to prevent end play. We had thought of a number of devices, and finally Mr. John S. Callbreath, of New York, sent us a frame with furniture-nails under the top-bar.

I must confess I was at first delighted with the idea. During the summer we tested several hives with these end-spacers on the frames; and to say that I was pleased with them after manipulation was putting it mildly. During the very worst part of the propolis season, and even when it turned cooler, so that the bee-glue would snap, I could handle Hoffman frames with these end-spacers, with my fingers alone. Such a thing as a screwdriver or a pry was unnecessary. The reason will be apparent. The metallic head of the furniture-nail striking against the tin rabbet would offer the bees no chance to propolize; and even if they did attempt to stick it, the points of contact were so small that it practically amounted to nothing. You can set it down as a rule that bees will never attempt to daub up with propolis a point of metal when it comes against a flat surface of metal.

But we met one serious difficulty—the cost. After a good deal of inquiry we were forced to the conclusion that we could not get these furniture-nails cheap enough without tucking on another dollar or two per 1,000 to the cost of the frames. Then our thoughts turned to nails, staples, strips of sheet metal, iron buttons, and everything else, in fact. The staples seemed to be the most feasible. Here is shown a set of Hoffman frames with staple end-spacers:



These staples, providing they are driven the right depth, are as good as furniture-nails, and cost only one-fifteenth as much. Of course, it will be understood that top-bars on all such frames will be a bee-space shorter than the last year's top-bars. The staples are fully as strong, and present as little surface of contact as the furniture-nails.

This improvement is so important and far-reaching in its benefits, that, just as soon as spring opens up, we shall change over to the end-spacing style of Hoffman in all our yards. It



will not be necessary to discard our old frames filled with comb. One man, in three or four days' time, can change over all our colonies. He will carry along with him a light, sharp back-saw, and will cut off from each end of the top-bar  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, and then drive in the staple. Time can be saved by shaking the bees off all of the combs of the colony in front of the entrance, and then change the frames, after which proceed to the next colony. All surplus combs not in the hives can be changed over now in the shop.

The beauty of this improvement is that every one can adopt it for his own yard, where he has old-style frames; and the benefit is so great that it does not seem to me that any one can afford not to use it. We have already changed over a few of our hives sufficient to know that the work of changing over end-spacers is but slight, comparatively.—Gleanings.

## CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

### Report of the Wisconsin State Convention.

The 13th annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Bee-Keepers' Society was called to order by the Secretary, Feb. 3, 1897. As the attendance was not very large, the forenoon was spent mostly in discussing the efforts to secure a foul brood law, and of the reports received.

At 1:30 p.m. the meeting was called to order by Pres. F. Wilcox, followed with prayer by Rev. Winter. The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved, after which a report of the committee on foul brood legislation was given as follows:

#### REPORT ON FOUL BROOD AND SWEET CLOVER.

February 7, 1896, the Wisconsin State Bee-Keepers' Society adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed which shall represent all the bee-keepers' societies of Wisconsin; that said committee shall correspond with the bee-keepers of the State, to learn the extent of bee-keeping in Wisconsin, the annual production of honey and wax, the extent and seriousness of foul brood, and how many really desire their bees protected by a foul brood law. Also that said committee inquire of bee-keepers and others if they desire sweet clover (*melilotus alba*) stricken from the noxious weed list. Said committee to take such action as seems best to secure the needed legislation."

President F. Wilcox then appointed N. E. France, of Platteville, as said committee, and so to act. On July 17, 1896, I sent 400 printed circulars to Wisconsin bee-keepers, with a request to return by Aug. 1 the printed crop report. Soon the reports began coming, and still continue. As many had but commenced their honey harvest, they could only give a partial report; but from the hundreds of reports received, I learned there was a little over 45,000 colonies of bees in Wisconsin, that produced a harvest of 2,250,000 pounds of honey, and 30,000 pounds of wax—at present wholesale prices worth a total of \$160,000. Some 600 cases of foul brood were reported, scattered through 10 counties, and complaints of carelessly selling diseased honey and bees wherever a market was found, thereby spreading the disease.

I at once wrote to foul brood inspectors in different States and Canada, asking for a copy of their foul brood laws, and for each one to suggest where, by their experience, their law could be improved.

September 24 I sent 200 circulars to Wisconsin bee-keepers, with a total of reports to date, and a few of the letters received, and a form of foul brood law that would best suit the demands for Wisconsin. Many bee-keepers have either seen their legislators, or written them, of the much-needed legislation, and up to this date not one voice has been heard against the support of the Bill.

The Bill was introduced by my Assemblyman, and I was allowed to plead our case before the legislative committee.

I wish to warn bee-keepers to be cautious in buying bees, queens, honey-packages or supplies, from locations where foul brood exists. Last year one bee-keeper of Florida lost 300 colonies with this fatal disease, and in an adjoining county another lost 200 colonies. Then Cuba, near by, lost 1,200

colonies in one county. So I might enumerate. As much of this Southern honey finds market in our Northern cities, I caution you not to buy any more second-hand or emptied honey-packages. N. E. FRANCE, Com.

Mr. George W. York, editor of the American Bee Journal, exhibited some fine alfalfa honey from Utah, and a sample of deep-cell comb foundation that was ahead of any foundation ever seen by any member present. On motion, Mr. York was elected an honorary member of the Society.

Next was the following essay by Mr. York, entitled,

#### MARKETING HONEY FOR 1897.

This is an up-to-date subject. It might well be called an antedating subject, as its direct application cannot be made until about six months hence—perhaps next July, or later. But it is always well to plan in advance—to think out our line of work, and then afterward be prepared to work out our "think." This applies as well to marketing the honey crop, as to other subjects.

But what about marketing, or disposing of, the honey crop of 1897—this very year? Of course, we can't well sell a thing before we are certain the thing itself will be in hand when the proper time arrives. But, supposing you are favored with a bountiful honey crop this year, the question is, How will you market it to the best advantage?

Some of you may decide to sell it through city commission-men—and then, some of you will not try that thing again! A burnt child dreads the fire. And yet fire is a good thing, if it be of the right kind and properly used. But gun-powder or other hot explosives are quite unsafe as a means of conveying warmth and comfort. So beware of the boasting, bombastic and over-friendly city commission-men, for finally they are much like strong drink—"At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." The "stings" of crooked commission-men are infinitely worse than bee-stings, as some of you have doubtless discovered to your sorrow.

But please remember that there are some trustworthy commission-men, and perhaps many of you can do no better than to continue to patronize them. At least one reliable Chicago honey commission-man has customers that purchase of him by the carload. He has created a demand. In one day, I understand, he disposed of three carloads of honey without so much as touching it himself. But it has taken years of constant effort to develop such a demand. Another thing, that particular dealer knows all about the honey-business, from the bottom up, and all the way back again.

But before any definite plan of marketing can be decided upon, I feel that another question needs settling. I refer to the retail honey trade. How can we best reach the millions who should be eating pure honey daily, but who seldom see it now or know what it is? This is a question that I have pondered over quite a good deal, and I am just now doing a little experimenting on it in Chicago. I find that the four or five thousand grocery stores there sell very little honey. Even the large retail stores, in the heart of the city, with their busy grocery departments, have little call for honey. And why is this? Why do not people ask their grocers for honey as they would ask for maple syrup, sugar, or any other good thing to eat? I can give you one reason in a single word, *Glucose!*

Why, do you know, the mass of people—particularly in cities—have been treated to such big doses of glucose, and so often, under the name of "Honey," that they fear to buy anything so labeled? They have bought the distasteful, diabolical stuff, and individually have said, "Well, if that's HONEY, I don't want any more!" And I don't blame them. I have seen so much of honey-adulteration in Chicago, that sometimes I am almost discouraged and disheartened on account of it.

I may be getting away from my assigned "text" for this "sermon," but, if so, I am sure you will pardon me, for I feel that this adulteration question is so closely connected with the successful marketing of honey that it cannot be easily waved aside. I am deeply interested in this matter. I want the consuming public to have a good chance to buy the pure, unadulterated product of the bee-hive, and not be continually imposed upon and defrauded by a mixture of one-tenth honey-comb and nine-tenths corn-juice, concocted in some dark, dingy, and dismal city cellar!

Just now, I am leaning toward the conclusion that in order to induce the grocery dealers to take more interest in selling honey, the producers will have to put up extracted product in small tin receptacles (say pints and quarts), and put each section of comb honey in a paper box (carton), and then crate each in one and two dozen lots. I think that screw-capt tin cans, holding  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 pounds each, can be purchased in quantity, at 3 and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents, respectively. The

cartons perhaps can be had, nicely printed, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent each. The tin packages should also bear upon them a label, showing only the producer's name, kind of honey, and brief directions for liquifying in case of granulation.

The greatest objection retail dealers have to honey is its general stickiness, and tendency to ooze out in one way or another. Hence the extracted honey should be in screw-cap cans, and the comb honey in a pasteboard box, or carton. Both are then safe and convenient to handle. But both must be of the best quality possible. And it will not do to put half-filled sections, or broken comb, into the cartons. Every thing must be strictly fine, if it is desired to secure and hold a demand. People generally are willing to pay for what they get, but they also want to get just what they pay for.

Again, it is possible that one bee-keeper might be selected to accompany large shipments of honey to different cities and there dispose of it; or he could act as an advance agent—go on ahead with exact samples, and arrange all details of the sales before the honey arrives. At least, that would be more satisfactory than to send the honey unaccompanied by any one of the interested shippers. All know that it is always more satisfactory to deal personally than by correspondence.

But, after all, it may be that the only perfect plan of marketing honey will be found in an imitation of the city milk-dealers' system. It might be varied somewhat by having a central place in each city where the honey could be stored, and from which storehouse delivery wagons could get their daily or weekly supply. A city could be divided into districts, and each assigned to a salesman who would visit every home or office, and endeavor to induce purchases. Of course, it would be necessary to adopt a distinctive brand, or copyrighted label, so that consumers could be educated to accept only honey-packages bearing an approved label or brand.

Certainly, all this means a long and constant campaign of honey education, but in the end I believe it would pay well. I wish it could first be tried in a smaller city than Chicago. Why not in your own beautiful and thrifty city of Madison? If the system should prove a success here, it could be transplanted to other cities, where it doubtless would flourish. It needs patient effort on the part of interested salesmen, who understand thoroughly the various uses of honey, and who could simply compel all grades of humanity to at least give the honey one trial. Having placed that one sweetened entering-wedge, I believe thereafter no further difficulty would be experienced in making repeated sales. Pure honey always "tastes like more."

Perhaps this plan is worthy your consideration, and perhaps not. I leave it with you.

In conclusion, I would say that if anything I have said shall lead to a discussion that will result in something definite and helpful to you all, I shall feel well repaid for having come to your meeting. While to meet and greet the splendid bee-keepers of Wisconsin is indeed a delightful pleasure to me, yet to be able to help you to a more profitable and successful business, and to aid in the least in placing so delicious and healthful sweet as honey upon every table in the land, I would count a far greater honor.

GEORGE W. YORK.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25, 1897.

The above caused an interesting discussion on size and kind of packages, retailing honey, etc.

A recess was then taken, when Mr. R. H. Schmidt exhibited his "New Champion" bee-hive, and Mr. Van Allen showed one of the Van Allen & Williams 4-frame reversible extractors.

The following 14 members then paid their dues—50 cents each: J. Hoffman, F. Wilcox, N. E. France, H. A. Winters, C. Spangenberg, H. H. Brown, J. J. Ochsner, H. Lathrop, R. H. Schmidt, Chas. Hildreth, A. G. Wilson, Van Allen & Williams, John Hanko and W. J. Robinson.

QUES.—"Will it pay us to join together to buy and sell our supplies and produce?" Pres. Wilcox spoke of the good such a union was to bee-keepers in California and Arizona, in saving freight, but as we were so near great markets, and live so scattered, it would be doubtful if such would give satisfaction in Wisconsin.

Amalgamation was discussed at much length, which resulted in all except one voting in favor of it.

Various conveniences in the apiary were mentioned. A hive-cleaner was described by Mr. Huffman. Position of hives in the yard, kind of stands for hives, temperature for cellars while wintering (40° to 45°), were all talked of.

QUES.—"Which is the more profitable, comb or extracted honey production?" A vote was taken, and the majority were for extracted honey.

A motion was unanimously carried that the Wisconsin

Society does not indorse the importation of *Apis dorsata* by the Government.

The second day's session was called to order by the Secretary, and Mr. York chosen to act as temporary chairman. As the Secretary had to appear before the legislative committee to support the claims for the Bills introduced, Mr. Lathrop was appointed Secretary, *pro tem*.

QUES.—"Are we satisfied with the grading of honey known as North American grading?" A long discussion followed, all agreeing that the grading should be simplified—more like white, light or medium, and dark.

QUES.—"Can unfinished sections be used and produce a good grade of honey?" Pres. Wilcox said he did so.

Mr. York reported that 2-pound sections are now out of the Chicago market, and that dealers buy comb honey by the pound, and retail it by the section. Sections 7-to-the-foot are well liked.

QUES.—"What shall be done with unfinished sections?" Sell all possible, and extract the rest, or let the bees take it out, and save them for next season.

On liquifying extracted honey in barrels, Mr. York said he placed a barrel of honey on its side, on a steam radiator, made of steam-pipes, and as it melted the honey ran into a large can below. He takes a whole barrel head out, and when sufficiently liquified to do so, he dumps the whole barrel of honey into the can, then puts the can on the radiator where the honey is soon thoroughly liquified.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, F. Wilcox; Vice-President, Jacob Huffman; Secretary, N. E. France; Treasurer, Harry Lathrop.

The Secretary reported that he had been before the legislative committee, pleading for the two Bills—foul brood and sweet clover; that the committee would not make a final report for a few days, but he was told by one of the committee that they would likely recommend sweet clover stricken from the noxious weed list. The Secretary hoped to be able to report soon favorably on the foul brood Bill.

As many had to go home soon after dinner, the convention adjourned *sine die*. N. E. FRANCE, Sec.

## Questions and Answers

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

### Management for Comb Honey.

1. I have a large double-section super. I will cage the queen, place her in the middle tier, with a good swarm. Will it be any good?

2. I have a double hive, and will put a division-board, bee-tight, and a queen perforated zinc over the brood-frames, and put two swarms into the same, with a 72-section super over them. Will that do?

G. C. D., Iowa.

ANSWERS.—1. You may get some good work done in that way, but very likely the same swarm might do better without having the queen caged. Even those who favor caging a queen of a colony would hardly cage the queen of a swarm.

2. That's a little on the plan of the Wells double-hive method in England, only in that case there is not a close division-board between the two colonies, but a board with holes burned through too small for the bees to pass. Some claim success with the Wells plan, while others say they'd get more honey by keeping the two colonies separate. Your plan might be worth trying. I should say at a guess, that with strong colonies you wouldn't gain anything, but weak colonies would do better if kept in separate hives.

### Wintering Bees in a Cellar Under a Kitchen.

I have at present 44 colonies of bees on the summer stands, in single-walled hives, with super on top and filled with chaff. So far all are alive and seem to be wintering well.



Last winter I lost one-half of the colonies on the summer stands, but they were not in as good condition as they are this winter. Now for the questions:

1. There is a kitchen attach to our main house, on the north side, 20x20 feet, under which I can make a cellar five or six feet deep with very little work. We live in the kitchen all winter, and have two stoves in it with fire. The cellar would not be wet—no water ever gets in. What do you think of such a cellar to winter my bees in?

2. Would I better make the cellar and try to winter my bees in it, or hold to the summer stands?

3. Would the noise above, in the kitchen, disturb the bees any? and would the stove in the kitchen help to warm the cellar below?

4. Would the moisture thrown out by the bees below have any bad effects on the health of persons living in the kitchen above?

5. How should the bees be set in such a cellar—close to the ground, or raised 10 or 20 inches? and how shall I prepare them, that is, the hives with bees in?

If I get an answer favorable to the cellar, then I will prepare it for my bees for next winter's use.

P. W., Hobbie, Pa.

ANSWERS.—1. I see no reason why it may not make a good bee-cellar.

2. That's a hard question to answer. I winter my bees in the cellar, and yet I can't help the feeling that where a colony winters well outdoors it may be a little stronger to take hold in the spring. You can tell a little better when you see how your bees come out in the spring. If you lose as many as you did last winter, best take to the cellar. But the forepart of the winter was so mild that even if all live it will not be a severe test. The most satisfactory way would be to try part in the cellar and part out.

3. Theoretically, the noise ought to be bad for the bees, but practically I could never see that it did any harm. A fire overhead makes a decided difference in my cellar.

4. If the cellar is kept properly ventilated—as it should be for the benefit of the bees—no harm will come from it to the people living over.

5. It doesn't make an immense difference. Probably a foot from the ground would be better, but as that takes more room mine are raised not more than three to six inches. The only preparation mine get is to have a space of two inches under the bottom-bars of each hive, and a great, big entrance.

### Two Colonies in One Hive—Clipping Queens.

1. I united some bees by putting one hive-body on top of another. Would I better take the one off in the spring? or how would it do to leave them together? How would it do to use two queens, one below and one above, with bee-zinc between the upper and lower stories? or would I better use one queen below and use the upper for extracted honey?

2. I have been clipping the queen's wings, to some extent, but I don't know whether I like the plan or not. It hurts the looks of the queen, if it does no other harm. I like to see the bees swarm, and it is a pleasure to me to hive them. Put in a frame of brood and they will stay there all right.

N. M., Iowa.

ANSWER.—1. What is best to do depends on circumstances. Quite possibly you may find, in some cases at least, and perhaps in the majority of cases, that where two colonies were united by putting one hive over the other, there will be only one of the two queens left in the spring. This will be the more likely to occur where the two colonies were not very weak. If both queens are left you will likely find both colonies so weak that it will be more profitable to unite all in one story, removing the poorer queen if you have any choice. Remember, it's a poor plan to have a lot of weaklings. It may be well to say, however, that where colonies are weak from what is called "spring dwindling," they don't seem to do any better for uniting.

It might be some satisfaction for you to try the plan of having a queen in each of the two stories, separated by a queen-excluder, but you will probably find that when colonies are strong enough to remain separate in two stories, one over the other, that they're strong enough to do as well, or better, to be on separate stands. The very fact that you united two colonies last fall is pretty satisfactory evidence that they were weak enough, so that the very best thing you can now do is to get them together in one story. It may be a good plan to get all the bees and brood together in the upper story, leaving the lower story without any excluder over it, then the bees can work down into it when they need the room. The

size of the hives has something to do, of course, with what is best to do in this direction. If there is room enough in the one story for the brood-nest, your plan of letting the bees stay in the lower story, with the upper one for extracting, an excluder between, may bring good results. However, the opinion seems to be gaining ground that the best extracted honey is obtained from combs that have never been used for breeding.

2. If you are always on hand to take care of swarms, and enjoy sufficiently the pleasure of seeing them swarm, it may be best for you to leave your queens unclipt. So far as looks are concerned, you will hardly notice the change in looks if you cut away entirely the larger wing on one side, leaving the smaller one entire.

### Closed-End Frames and Heddon Hive.

Last evening eight of your readers and myself were discussing the closed-end frame and the Heddon hive, pro and con. We would be very glad to learn a little more about these points, and as it is fast approaching the time when our plans must be laid out for next season, can you give us the information, or tell us where it can be found, particularly as to the advantages and disadvantages of the closed-end frame as used by Mr. Heddon?

MINNESOTA.

ANSWER.—The book "Success in Bee-Culture," by James Heddon, gives probably the fullest description that can be found of the Heddon hive and its frames. Mr. Heddon himself would no doubt give you special information such as you desire, and he states in his book that he has retained the advantages without the disadvantages of the closed-end frame. One advantage, as he uses them, is that by means of a thumb-screw the end-bars can be all crowded tight together so the section of the hive can be reversed without removing the frames. A disadvantage that some have found is that the thumb-screws do not always work well, the shrinkage of the end-bars making them loose, and the swelling making them too tight.

### When to Remove Winter Packing.

I have nine colonies of bees on the summer stands, packed as follows: In the fall, on the approach of cold weather, I removed the super, put a 1/2-inch board over the brood-chamber, the size of the outside of the hive, then put a box over all, four inches higher and two inches larger on all sides than the hive, filling the sides and over the brood with sawdust, and putting a rain-proof cover over all. When should I remove the packing and put on the quilt? also, should I have put on the quilt last fall? Do you think the quilt is sufficient protection over the brood-chamber in this climate (northern middle Tennessee)?

A. B. GINNER.

ANSWER.—Better leave the packing on too long rather than remove too early. If you know that bees have plenty of stores, and they appear to fly strong in numbers, there may be no need to remove the packing till about the time you want to put on supers. At any rate, leave it till fruit-bloom, unless there be some special reason to the contrary. Opinions differ as to leaving on the quilt in winter, perhaps the majority removing it. A quilt is usually well covered with propolis, and gives little chance for absorption or upper ventilation. But with strong colonies and abundant opening below, there may be no need of upward ventilation. With everything glued up tight overhead, if the entrance is very small the bees will not get enough air, but the tendency nowadays seems rather toward larger entrance below without so much regard to what is above.

In Tennessee bees might go through a winter well with no protection except a quilt and the board cover, but they might do better with more covering over them. The experience of those around you, and especially your own experience, will be a safer thing to go by than the opinion of one who has very different winters from yours. It may be well to say that quilts are not used to the same extent as formerly, many having cast them aside entirely after having used them extensively. A flat board directly over the hive or over the supers is now the general rule.

**The McEvoy Foul Brood Treatment** is given in Dr. Howard's pamphlet on "Foul Brood; Its Natural History and Rational Treatment." It is the latest publication on the subject, and should be in the hands of every bee-keeper. Price, 25 cents; or clubbed with the Bee Journal for one year—both for \$1.10.

**The American Bee Journal**  
 ESTABLISHED IN 1861  
 OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.  
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
 GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY,  
 118 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL.

\$1.00 a Year—Sample Copy Sent Free.

[Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.]

Vol. XXXVII. CHICAGO, ILL., MAR. 4, 1897. No. 9.

## Editorial Comments.

**New Bee-Appliances** of various kinds are continually springing up, or improvements upon old implements are being made. In this issue we publish illustrations and descriptions of a frame end-spacer, and next week a hive and parts. A few weeks ago we showed in these columns a chaff-hive arrangement. We are glad thus to place before our readers new or improved things in their line, any of which can be secured through their own supply dealer. Our effort, then, to acquaint our readers with improvements in the bee-keeping line, is at once an advantage to them, and also to the manufacturers and dealers who patronize our advertising columns.

We wish to say that if any of our regular advertisers will furnish us with the engravings of their new or improved apian implements, we will be glad to use them in connection with a short description.

**Honey for Curing Smallpox.**—On page 40 we published an item which said that in a certain city in Mexico, honey had been used as a cure in the treatment of smallpox patients. We were not sure as to the facts in the case, and requested verifications. In response to that invitation, we have received the following from one of our Mexican subscribers:

MR. GEORGE W. YORK, Chicago, Ill.—

Dear Sir:—I saw your statement about the honey-cure for smallpox, and I can tell you that it is really true. Here in Mexico that disease comes nearly every year, when the rainy season finishes. This year it has been pretty bad in some places. The authorities are trying hard to get rid of this malady, but the Indians are very little educated. In nearly all the papers the honey-cure was published, and for this reason I sold my honey as soon as I got it out.

Yours respectfully,

F. BUSSLER.

The report stated that "administering honey diluted with water to smallpox patients, the pustules of the worst variety disappear, and the fever is immediately diminished."

**Warnings to Bee-Keepers.**—Gleanings for Feb. 15 suggests that all bee-supply dealers put in their annual catalogs a warning note to bee-keepers, not to ship honey to irresponsible commission firms. We want to endorse that suggestion, and also the one in the following about every bee-keeper affording to take a bee-paper:

Altho the bee-papers have cautioned their readers over and over again not to ship their honey to new and untried firms, it is evident that many bee-keepers, notwithstand-

ing, are doing it right along, and are suffering the consequences. The probabilities are that they do not take any bee-journal. Perhaps they think they cannot afford it. After they have lost several hundred dollars through an irresponsible or dishonest commission house, perhaps they will begin to think they can afford it. Only \$1.00 a year invested in a bee-journal will save several times that amount in valuable kinks learned during the year, and will enable them to fight shy of the rascals engaged in the business of selling honey.

Usually, firms promising to do extraordinarily big things are the very essence of rascality, and the more aggravating because they are sharp enough to evade the law. Well, it would not be a bad idea if dealers and manufacturers would advise their patrons in a similar way in their catalogs. Let us leave no stone unturned to post bee-keepers on the ways of these "snide" concerns.

Several former readers of the Bee Journal have written us that they shipped honey to commission firms that we had exposed during the time they did not subscribe for this journal. An extensive Wisconsin bee-keeper stopped reading the Bee Journal for about four months last year, thinking he could economize thereby. Well, he shipped his honey to a snide firm in Chicago, and lost just \$30. Or, in other words, he paid that amount as a penalty for dropping the Bee Journal, for, during the time he failed to get the paper, we exposed that fraudulent firm, but of course the bee-keeper didn't know that until it was too late. He now takes the Bee Journal, and we presume will do so as long as he keeps bees. "A word to the wise," etc.

**The Illinois State Convention** was held at Springfield last Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 24 and 25, and it was our privilege and pleasure to be there, the President, Dr. Miller, accompanying us.

The first session was held Wednesday forenoon; there was not a large attendance. Various State agricultural conventions were held at the same time, and particularly the Illinois Farmers' Institutes. Prominent workers in the different lines of agriculture were present, and gave addresses on important topics. Wednesday afternoon the ladies had charge, and the Representatives' Hall was crowded to listen to the very able papers prepared by the leading women. There was one that we wish to specially mention, on the subject of "The Farmer's Table," by Mrs. Senator Dunlap, of Champaign county. It was a charming paper—much like its author.

In the evening the work of the several State agricultural associations were outlined by representative men, the Bee-Keepers' Association being in the hands of Dr. Miller. He spoke at least 20 minutes, paying special attention to the efforts of bee-keepers in this State to get an anti-adulteration law, and urged the legislators, who were present, to do all in their power to secure the passage of such a righteous measure. Dr. Miller's talk (and answers to questions that were propounded by interested farmers) was admitted to be the most entertaining part of the evening's program. One man, who evidently "wanted to know, you know," asked the Doctor to describe his system of bee-keeping! Of course, that was a simple question, and we presume the querist thought it could be explained in about six words. He was told that if the Doctor had five hours to talk he could just begin to tell a little part of his system of bee-keeping.

At one of the Farmers' Institute sessions Dr. Miller was invited to sing, and at another session he gave a comic reading. Both were greatly enjoyed, and served to break the monotony of long papers. One criticism we would make of the Institute programs is, too long papers and too short discussions, or often no discussion at all.

In the afternoon when the women gave the program, and during a performance, a Representative from the northern part of the State worked his way toward the front, with a cigar in his mouth, and there lounged over a desk, facing the audi-



ence. When the speaker finished, several fellows in the rear were so discourteous to the ladies as to call the name of the intruding Representative in question, and he, evidently thinking it was really desired to hear from him, promptly proceeded to deliver what we suppose he thought was a very elegant production. He didn't seem to have sense enough to see that he was being made a fool of, and also acting very ungentlemanly in that he was not on the program at all, but simply pushed himself into prominence. It had every appearance of being a "put up job" on the ladies, but one that resulted as it should, in the lowering of that Representative in the estimation of the sensible people present. One would think that every legislator of the great State of Illinois would at least possess common sense. Many of them do, as we happen to know, but evidently there are a few who do not.

We want to urge bee-keepers everywhere to take a greater interest in farmers' institutes, horticultural meetings, etc. It will pay in many ways to keep in touch with our friends; and often it is found that if they are not our friends, it is because of some misunderstanding of the honey-bee and its work. Then, by meeting with them, opportunity will often be given to clear up any possible erroneous impressions that may exist, and thus help to create a better feeling among those who should be the best of friends.

We hope soon to give a full report of the Springfield bee-keepers' meeting in these columns. The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. C. C. Miller; 1st Vice-President, J. Q. Smith; Secretary, Jas. A. Stone; and Treasurer, Chas. Becker.

#### Beeswax and Honey Imports and Exports.

—During the year 1896 there was imported into the United States 273,464 pounds of beeswax, valued at \$75,970; and exported 222,612 pounds, valued at \$65,844.

During the same year there was imported 79,985 gallons of honey, valued at \$30,609; and a value of \$90,969 exported. These figures are according to Circular No. 1, recently issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

**The California Honey-Industry.**—The following paragraphs are going the rounds of the California newspapers:

Southern California leads the world in the production of pure honey, and Orange county is one of the favored spots where the bee-keeper is most abundantly rewarded. The present season has been an unusually favorable one for this important industry, and the honey crop promises to be very large. The Los Angeles Journal recently published an article regarding the honey-industry, which is as follows:

The American people are proverbially partial to sweet things, and any one who doubts the truth of the tradition should consult the statistics of the consumption of honey in the United States. Last year there was produced in this country 50,000,000 pounds of honey, and most of it was consumed by our own people.

This State can boast of having nearly 5,000 bee-keepers within its borders. A large proportion of these men are located in Southern California. They own, on an average, 150 colonies apiece.

In Arizona there are estimated to be 300 people engaged in the bee-industry, having about 40,000 colonies.

The shipments of honey from different points in California in 1896 amounted to 38 carloads, or 758,000 pounds.

The bee-business is evidently destined to expand into one of the greatest of our California industries, and is already rivaling the production of fruit as a source of profit.

The amount of capital invested in the bee-business in California, exclusive of land, is \$450,000. The people engaged in the business spend annually something like \$75,000 for supplies, and about \$70,000 for labor.

In 1896 Southern California sold 5,000 tons of extracted honey, and a proportionate amount in the comb.

Southern California, with her wealth of flowers and other natural advantages, should be the greatest honey-producing

section in the world. With proper legislation to protect the consumer against adulterated honey, a demand for the genuine article would be more than equal the supply.

The showing made for California is surely very fine; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a million pounds is a lot of honey for a poor year like 1896 was reported to have been in that State.

Then, 5,000 bee-keepers in one State is a good many. If there are so many as that in California, it is pretty safe to say that not more than one in ten takes a bee-paper. Some missionary work needs to be done there as well as elsewhere. It would seem that every bee-keeper worth the name could afford two cents a week for current reading matter.

**New Subscribers in March.**—There is no better month in the whole year to get new subscribers for the Bee Journal, than this very month of March. See the new premium offered this week. Every reader ought to have a copy of the book described on page 138. We can send all the back numbers from Jan. 1, for awhile yet, to new subscribers, if it is requested. Let us see how many new subscribers can be sent in during March. Do your best to help us on in the work we are trying to do in behalf of bee-keepers.

## The Weekly Budget.

MR. JACOB HUFFMAN, Vice-President of the Wisconsin State Bee-Keepers' Association, will speak on the subject, "Keeping Bees for Profit," at the 11th annual closing of the Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes, to be held at Appleton, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 9, 10 and 11, 1897. Mr. H. is the first on the program for Wednesday, at 9 o'clock. Every bee-keeper and farmer who can possibly arrange to be present, ought to attend the gathering at Appleton. For further information concerning the Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes, address Mr. Geo. McKerrow, Supt., Madison, Wis.

HON. GEO. E. HILTON, of Michigan, received several very complimentary notices in his local newspaper lately. Besides referring to his steel-front building to be erected this year, and "something that will be highly creditable to the town as well as to Mr. Hilton," it says this in regard to his bee-supply business:

"It would be well worth your time to go through George's store-rooms and see the fine manner in which his goods are put up for shipment to his hundreds of customers in Michigan and other States. Mr. Hilton's promptness and honorable dealing have built up for him from a small beginning a pleasant and profitable business. In addition to his supply business he now has over 200 colonies of bees, and produced, last season, over 10,000 pounds of honey."

PROF. A. J. COOK, we are happy to say, informs us that Pomona College has just received an endowment of \$100,000; and also a further bequest of \$10,000. Those who are at the helm feel certain that they see \$30,000, and probably \$60,000 more, almost in sight. This, with the astonishing increase of students the present year, make the friends of Pomona College very happy. Already that great educational institution is receiving the highest praise from several of the leading universities of the country, where its students have gone for graduate work. No wonder Prof. Cook feels hilariously happy, for is he not one of Pomona's honored instructors?

MR. H. J. CATER, of Libertyville, Ill., gave us a short call recently. Mr. Cater is connected with the Illinois State Fair, having in charge the department in which are the bee and honey exhibits. We are glad to say that while the total cash premium list of about \$42,000 in 1896, has been cut down to about \$30,000 for 1897, the bee and honey department, through Mr. Cater's kindly aid, received an increase of \$180, thus making \$464 now offered in the apiarian list. Bee-keepers of Illinois should show their appreciation of such generosity by laying their plans to make the best exhibit this year that was ever seen anywhere. It was fine last year, but that of 1897 must be finer.

See "Bee-Keeper's Guide" offer on page 109.

# The Great People's Atlas of the World.

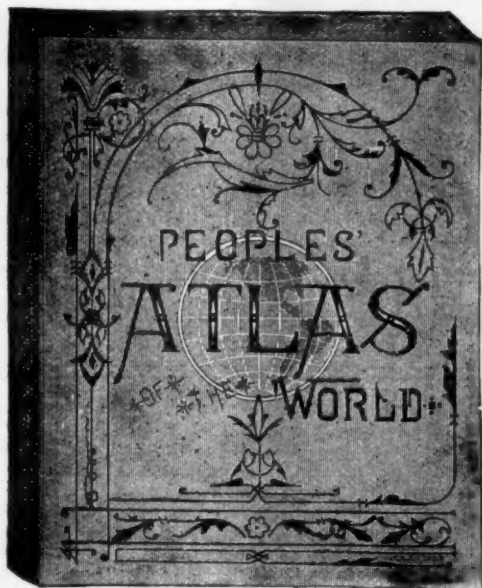
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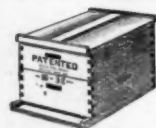
The Popular and Electoral Votes for President in 1884, 1888 and 1892, by States. List of All the Presidents. Agricultural Productions. Mineral Products. Homestead Laws and Civil Service Rules. Statistics of Immigration, 1820 to 1891. Public Debt for the Past 100 Years. Gold and Silver Statistics. Number and Value of Farm Animals. Cultivable Area as Compared with Increase of Population. Postal Information, with Domestic and Foreign Rates, and Other Information that should be in every Home, Store, Office and Schoolroom.

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We will mail this great Atlas, postpaid, for only 50 cts.; or for \$1.40 we will send it with the Bee Journal for one year; or we will mail it free as a premium for sending us **one New Subscriber** (\$1.00) to the Bee Journal for a year.

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	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Alsike Clover	\$.70	\$1.25	\$3.00	\$5.75
Sweet Clover (white)	.80	1.00	2.25	4.00
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## Question-Box.

In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

### Room for Queen in Producing Comb Honey.

**Query 45.**—1. In working for comb honey, is it best to give a queen all the room she will occupy?

2. If you think it best to restrict, should the restriction be all the time, or when, and how much?—KAN.

Jas. A. Stone—1. Yes.

Rev. M. Mahlin—1. I think it is best.

Prof. A. J. Cook—Too much to answer here. So much depends.

Emerson T. Abbott—1. I give her all the room there is in a one-story 8-frame hive.

W. G. Larrabee—1. Yes. I would give the queen at least 10 frames all the time.

G. M. Doolittle—Nine Gallup or 8 Langstroth frames are about right for comb honey.

Chas. Dadant & Son—1 and 2. Yes, if you restrict her, let it be only towards the end of the crop.

Eugene Secor—1. Early in the season, yes. During the honey-flow, no. 2. During the honey-flow.

C. H. Dibbern—1. I usually let the bees manage that themselves, and don't know what would be best.

P. H. Elwood—1. Give room for the queen and bee-bread in the main department. Give room for the honey above.

R. L. Taylor—1. No. 2. Restrict her one month before the end of the principal honey-flow, to about five Langstroth frames.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—1 and 2. Generally I do not give her all the room she will occupy—not over 10 Langstroth frames.

H. D. Cutting—1. In working for comb honey I want an 8-frame hive, and give the queen the entire brood-chamber.

J. A. Green—1. As a rule, it is not. 2. Restriction must be according to circumstances, to explain which would require a long article.

Dr. A. B. Mason—1. Leading comb-honey producers are not agreed on this matter, and a good way for you to do is to experiment a little.

Dr. C. C. Miller—1. Theoretically, I should think yes. Practically, I'm afraid no. 2. I doubt if it's best to restrict at any time except in the harvest, then restrict to 8 frames.

E. France—1. Yes, if you have a continuous honey-flow. But if the honey crop is short—say only basswood—you will get more honey if you stop the egg-laying 10 or 15 days before the basswood opens.

Mrs. L. Harrison—1. I should think so. 2. I don't think that with the price honey has brought for several years past, such handling pays. I leave the lower story alone, and then the bees will have plenty of stores for the winter.

A. F. Brown—Before the surplus flow opens, give all the room, and more, than she can possibly occupy; for my locality



(Florida) space equal to a two-story Simplicity 8-frame hive. At the opening of the flow reduce the space to the capacity of 8 frames, and give sections. When the sections are removed, return the comb space that was removed.

Mrs. J. N. Heater—1. During the harvest time there is always a race between the bees and the queen to get possession of the cells, and I do not think the queen ever secures more than is needed to keep up the strength of the colony. 2. I do not restrict.

J. M. Hambaugh—1. If your honey harvest lasts all summer, yes. Otherwise, restrictions systematically administered might be advisable. Study your conditions and surroundings, and read "Dadant's Langstroth Revised," or "A B C of Bee-Culture," or both.

J. E. Pond—1 and 2. Experience is the only guide in this matter. Seasons vary—in fact, everything varies in bee-keeping, so that it is impossible to lay down any general rule. Mrs. Tupper said years ago, "Bees do nothing invariably," and no one ever made a truer statement.

G. W. Demaree—1. No. One set of 8 or 10 Langstroth frames, or their equivalent in comb space, is about right if you want your bees to come out of the harvest in good condition. Too large comb space for the queen will diminish the honey crop, and too limited a space for the queen will damage the colony.

## General Items.

### Results of Last Season.

Last season I had two tons of extracted honey from 75 colonies, and have all sold in the home market at 9 cents per pound, to dealers, they selling at 12½ to consumers.

Tell our good Florida friend, Mr. A. F. Brown, not to be too hard on us "Tar Heels" on the comb-honey business. We are not so favored as he, with big yields to justify us in working for comb honey. We indorse, though, much of his talk in that initial article. We had the pleasure of a handshake at our bee-congress at Atlanta, Ga. A. L. BEACH.

Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Feb. 2.

### A Canadian Report for 1896.

I had 11 colonies in the spring of 1896, increased to 35 by natural swarming, altho I had 39 swarms from the 11 colonies; they would come out two or three at one time from one colony and cluster together. From one colony I got 5 swarms and 100 pounds of extracted honey; from another, 6 swarms and 50 pounds of honey. From all, I took 1,500 pounds of extracted, and 75 of comb honey, and put away 24 colonies in good condition. I winter them outside, packed with chaff. EDWARD KOLL.

Ontario, Canada, Feb. 2.

### Hunting and Trapping—Close Call.

I have just returned from my annual hunting trip. There were three of us with a camp outfit and seven good hounds. We left Nov. 11, 1896, and went up White river about 100 miles, where there was lots of game. Our catch and kill were, as nearly as I have a record: 17 deers and 3 bears. I did all the trapping, and caught 278 raccoons, 117 opossums, 64 minks, 8 otters, 7 beavers, and I can't tell how many ducks and wild geese, but a good wagon load, I should judge.

I arrived home, and in looking over my

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They have also one **One of the Largest Factories** and the latest and most-improved machinery for the manufacture of

### Bee-Hives, Sections, Etc.,

that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the **clearest and whitest Basswood** is used, and they are polished on both sides. Nearness to Pine and Basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equip't with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the

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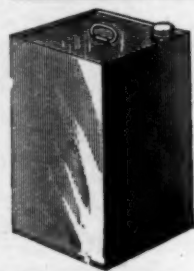
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A sample of either honey will be mailed to an intending purchaser, for 8 cents, to cover postage, packing, etc. We guarantee purity.

Now it seems to us here is a splendid chance for any bee-keeper to supply his home demand after his own crop is all sold. Or, why not begin now to create a local honey-trade? Order one 60-pound can first, and start out among your neighbors and friends, and see what you can do. You ought to get at least 12 cents per pound in 5-pound lots, or 40 cents for 3 pounds. Some may be able to do even better than that, though we think that enough ought to be sold at these prices to make a fairly paying business out of it. Give it a good trial. Push it. It may grow into a nice winter's work for you.

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three apiaries of bees, of over 280 colonies, I found them in first-class condition, all wintering well, with only 4 dead, that had been robbed.

Last Monday morning, just before daylight, I heard a cracking outside, and started from my bed to go through the next room, and when only about 5 feet from the center door, down came a big elm tree, 3 feet at the roots, right across my house, only about 7 feet from where my daughter was asleep. It crushed that part of the house into kindling wood, and broke up everything inside; but the room we were in was not hurt the least bit. The tree where we saved it off was just 24 inches where it hit the house.

Long may the old American Bee Journal live. I would not be without it if I kept only one colony of bees. I think Mr. Peck's excuse for not getting new subscribers is a very weak one. I shall try to get all the new ones I can, and I don't ship any honey. I have a home market at a good, living price, and let any one see my copies of the Bee Journal that wants them.

J. H. SIPLE.

Bolivar Co., Miss., Feb. 12.

#### A Pretty Young Bee-Keeper.

I thought I would write to let you know I am well, and my bees, too. I had a colony last spring; it did not swarm, and I got 95 pounds of extracted honey, and my colony was queenless all summer. Father gave them many queens, and they killed them. He gave them queen-cells, and they tore them down, and at last he doubled them up for me, and gave me the colony that he doubled mine with. I will do my best next summer. I am eight years old. I can help father a lot now in the bee-yard and honey-house.

F. BANKER.

Brown Co., Minn., Feb. 18.

#### Cedar Hives All Right.

I should have written before this and explained that cedar hive trouble spoken of earlier in the season. The fact is, the cedar hive is all right. I used several last season, and experienced no trouble in the least. They are a nice, light, and well-made hive, and we are all well pleased with them. If my neighbor's bees left the hive I will venture that he had them in the sun.

At this writing our bees are all right, and I think they will come out strong. I had good luck with the two Italian queens I sent for to an Ohio breeder. I now have some nice Italian bees from them.

I can't get along without the American Bee Journal.

S. W. BINGHAM.


Latah Co., Idaho, Feb. 5.

#### Taking Bees from a Tree.

I read an article in the Bee Journal on taking bees from a bee-tree. I think the writer was right, but I know of a handier way, if the tree is not off too far to take the piece home. I will tell you how I helped take a bee-tree.

A friend of mine and I found a tree off about two miles over the Rocky Mountains, through the forests and over windfalls. We cut the tree down, and when it fell it broke down a spruce tree about four inches in diameter, went through the tops of trees, broke off limbs, and broke the tree almost in two. We went to the top, but could not hear a sound. We thought that we had worked for nothing. We looked into a hole in the tree and saw some white comb. We chopt into the side of the tree and found lots of comb, so we chopt a little further and found some more comb. We chopt in a few more places, and broke the ax helve, and could not make a very large hole. We took out the combs and shook off the bees; they clustered up in a bunch, and we put them into a basket with a table-spoon. We got about half of the bees and went home.

I took an 8-frame hive and put the combs in, and then shook the bees down in front



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**GEO. E. HILTON,**

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**REAR GEAR**

Mention the American Bee Journal.

of the hive, and some went in, but came out again. They flew around in the air, and I thought they would alight on an apple-tree close by, but in about half an hour they went into the hive. The next day was Sunday, so I let them alone till Monday. Then I took a small fish basket and a sauce-dish, and went for the rest, but the sun shone very brightly, and as soon as I disturbed them they flew around in the air. I got only about a quart of bees. The next day I went with a six-quart pail, and a quart dipper; the bees were in a cluster, so I dipped them up. I got the dipper full; but I did not get them all, so I dipped again and got the rest. I went home and poured them in front of the hive, and they went in. They began to rear young bees, and the hive was soon full.

If you do not think this a good way, you can try another, but I advise you to try this way, and if it fails let me know. I have received much good information from the Bee Journal, and am well pleased with it. It comes regularly every Saturday.

Hamilton Co., N. Y.

GEO. PORTER.

#### Bees Wintering Well.

Bees are wintering well at present. I have 60 colonies stored in the cellar.

Congratulations to the American Bee Journal, for its noble fight against honey adulterators and dishonest commissionmen.

JOHN STEPHENS.

Porter Co., Ind., Feb. 25.

#### Appear to be Wintering Well.

My bees appear to be wintering well. I have 48 colonies, including 3 nuclei, in the cellar. They have about 8 weeks to stay inside yet. They were in much better condition last fall than they were the fall of 1895. Last season was a fair one for honey in this section.

CHAS. B. ALLEN.

Oswego Co., N. Y., Feb. 22.

#### A Young Lady Bee-Keeper!

I will write again to the Bee Journal. I have a colony of bees. Pa and I, and all together, have 72 colonies we are wintering. They are in fine condition so far. I got 120 pounds of honey; all together, we got 6,000 pounds last summer. We sell our honey at 7 and 6½ cents a pound. I like to be in the bee-yard. I turn the extractor for papa. He says I will be quite a help to him next summer. I hope we will have a good crop of honey then. Last year we got a good crop. We got all basswood, which lasted only 12 days, but our bees were very strong in the start.

I almost forgot to say we are wintering our bees on the summer stands. We have them packed in chaff. They are 28 inches around, and in the Langstroth hives they are four inches larger all the way around the outside shell. The top is 10 inches higher than in the shell where the bees are. We didn't get all extracted honey; we got 1,000 pounds of comb honey. Our bees are very strong now. When pa went out to brush the snow away from the entrances, some of them would peep out their noses to see if the flowers were in bloom yet, but they are all white yet with about 20 inches of snow on them, and they say there isn't any honey in them, and go back again into their nest.

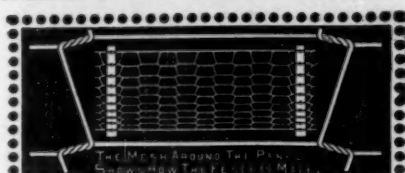
I am 10 years old. MISS EMMA BANKER.

Brown Co., Minn., Feb. 15.

#### Bee-Keeping in Louisiana.

Springtime has come with us down here. Willows are sprouting and peaches budding. I saw the first head of white or Dutch clover on the 18th. It is plentiful, and gives promise of furnishing a good supply of nectar in April and May. Bees have been carrying in pollen and a little honey since the middle of January. Then came the freeze, the thermometer going down to 24 degrees, which stopt them, but they are now flying briskly. The ther-





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6A St Mention the American Bee Journal.

**Cockerels** A Choice Lot of thoroughbred B. P. Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns, \$1.25 each. Eggs from same breeds in season \$1.25 for 15. Also PLANTS—Strawberry, Red and Black Cap Raspberry.

Mrs. L. C. AXTELL,

7A St ROSEVILLE, Warren Co., ILL.

monometer stands at 73 degrees now, but we expect a little cold weather before winter is over, which will be about March 15 to 25. I lost three colonies since September, 1896. One lost its queen then, and could not rear another, there being no drones; another was killed in the first cold snap, and the third died from want of stores. I have one colony that is a good one. I made it by increase (artificial) last spring. While it did not give me any honey, it gave me about 20 frames of brood, which I used to build up weaker colonies. It worked all summer drawing out foundation and hatching bees, and went into winter quarters with seven frames of golden-rod honey. It was the quietest colony in the yard—I had to wake them up last week. They were so quiet that I thought they, too, had been frozen, but I found that they occupied six frames, with plenty of bees and about 30 pounds of sealed honey. I am going to rear all my queens from that colony this season, and have them fertilized by drones from another colony. I expect to have drones about March 20, as I am working for them now.

JAMES B. DRURY.

Orleans Co., Feb. 21.

### Wintering All Right.

My bees are in the cellar, and they appear to be doing well. We have had a very mild winter so far. There has fallen considerable snow, but it is so warm that it melts off the roads about as fast as it falls.

D. C. WILSON.

Linn Co., Iowa, Feb. 18.

### Good Prospect for 1897.

I have only five colonies of bees, but intend to increase to 50 or 60 as soon as I can. Bees did fairly well here last year, and as there is an abundance of white clover, the prospect is good for 1897. J. I. WHITING.

Allegany Co., N. Y., Feb. 17.

### A Bee-Keeping Report.

I first bought a colony of bees in an old box, in 1875, at an auction. It wintered fairly well. Then I made three or four movable-frame hives, and transferred it in the spring. I increased until I had nine colonies; then there came a hard winter and they all died. Then my father-in-law gave me a colony, which I increased to 40. Last spring I had 20 colonies, spring count; they swarmed two or three times apiece; I got only about 100 pounds of honey from the entire lot, fit for market. I think it was too wet. I have four or five hundred unfinished sections, partly drawn out, that I think I will use next season. I can sell all the honey I can produce around home. I winter my bees on the summer stands. I am using the 8-frame dovetail hive, and H. D. Cutting's 9-frame Star hive. I pack the supers with wheat chaff over a burlap blanket. There are but very few bees in this section, none within five or six miles.

HENRY WITHERELL.

Washtenaw Co., Mich., Feb. 16.

### Expensive Honey-Shipping.

On page 105 is an editorial on "More Honey Commission Frauds," where the editor asks when bee-keepers will learn not to ship honey to new firms with doubtful recommendations; and why they do not, before shipping, inquire of the publishers of the bee-paper they take and read. "But perhaps the majority who have been caught don't take a good bee-paper, thinking they know it all, anyway. Well, it may be heartless in us to say it, but, really, if some bee-keepers would rather give lots of their money (honey) to fraudulent commission-men than to pay a small subscription price for the bee-paper, they simply must take the consequences."

Now I hope Mr. York will use me more "white" than another publisher did. I started bee-keeping a few years ago; in the spring of 1896 I had 13 colonies, and I sub-

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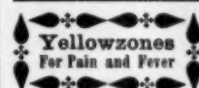
Tells all about Bees in California.

The Yields and Price of Honey; the Pasturage and Nectar-Producing Plants; the Bee-Ranches and how they are conducted. In fact the entire field is fully covered by and expert bee-man. Besides this, the paper also tells you all about California Agriculture and Horticulture. \$1.50 per Year; Six Months, 75 cents. Sample Copies 10 cents.

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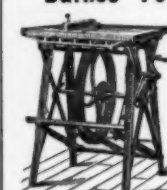
See A. B. J., pages 809, 812, Dec. 17.

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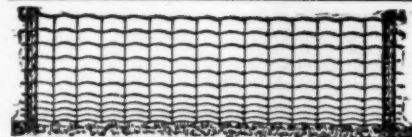
### A MONEY MAKER

—the thrifty industrious hen. All about her and how to make money from poultry in **New Poultry Guide for 1897.** 100 pages; printed in color; best plans for poultry houses; sure remedies and recipes for diseases. Sent for 15c. If you write now JOHN BAUSCHER, Jr., Box 94, Freeport, Ill.

49A13t Mention the American Bee Journal.

**ROOT'S GOODS.** Get discounts on early orders for 1897. A. I. Root Co.'s Bee-Products always on hand. Better prepared than ever to fill orders promptly. 36-page Catalog free.

JOHN NEBEL & SON, High Hill, Mo.  
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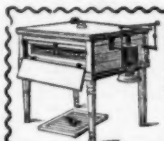
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## PAID FOR Cash Beeswax

For all the **Good, Pure Yellow Beeswax** delivered to our office till further notice, we will pay 24 cents per pound, CASH; or 28 cents for whatever part is exchanged for the Bee Journal, Honey, Books or Seed, that we offer. If you want **cash, promptly**, for your Beeswax, send it on at once. Impure wax not taken at any price. Address as follows, very plainly,

GEO. W. YORK & CO.  
118 Michigan st., CHICAGO, ILL.

scribed for a certain monthly bee-paper in January, 1896, and in the fall I had 544 pounds of fancy honey to sell, so I wrote to the publisher to give, or send me the names of good, reliable firms in Chicago, to whom I could send my honey, but I did not get an answer; but the next copy of the paper that came contained a big advertisement of a certain honey-commission house, so I shipped to them, and "the consequences" I had to take, for I did not get one cent for my honey. One of my neighbors lost 600 pounds by the same concern.

LOUIS THIEL.

### Back in the Ranks Again.

I commenced taking the American Bee Journal, when I was a small boy, in the 70's, and took it until I moved to western Dakota, where my bees dried up, and crops, too, when I was unable to pay for it, and in 1892 or 1893 I had to discontinue; but I am about to locate here in southeastern Dakota, where everything does well—bees excellently, and sweet clover has the waste ground. I can't get along any longer without the "Old Reliable."

THOS. CHANTRY.

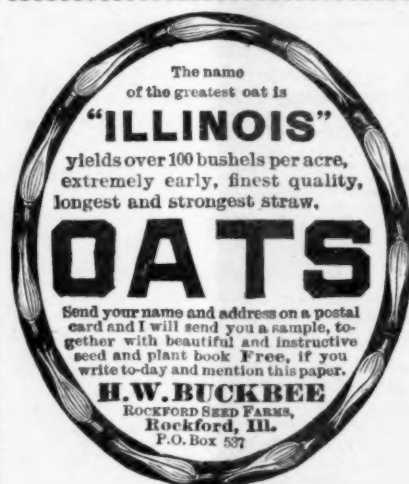
Clay Co., S. Dak., Feb. 22.

### Prospects Never Better.

I got 15 pounds of honey from one colony in 1896, and from the rest nothing. I have 5 colonies on the summer stands, and they seem to be wintering all right. I have been laid up for two weeks with the gripe; today is the first I have been outdoors. The prospects never were better, white and sweet clover look fine. Success to the "Old Reliable."

W. M. DANIELS.

Wood Co., Ohio, Feb. 18.



Mention the American Bee Journal.

**Catalogs for 1897.**—We have received the following Catalogs, Price-Lists, etc., a copy of which may be obtained upon application, always being careful to say you saw their advertisement in the American Bee Journal:

J. Van Deusen & Son, Sprout Brook, N. Y.—Flat-Bottom Comb Foundation.

R. H. Schmidt & Co., Sheboygan, Wis.—Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

I. J. Stringham, 105 Park Place, New York, N. Y.—Apiarian Supplies, Bees and Queens.

The A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio—Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

J. D. Givens, Lisbon, Tex.—Queens.

John Nebel & Son, High Hill, Mo.—Bee-Keepers' Supplies, Bees and Queens.

Geo. E. Hilton, Fremont, Mich.—Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

Gus Dittmer, Augusta, Wis.—Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

## California

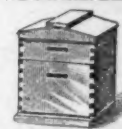
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Of Bee-Hives, Sections, Shipping-Cases, Comb Foundation, and Everything used in the Bee-Industry.

I want the name and address of every Bee-Keeper in America. I supply Dealers as well as consumers. Send for catalogs, quotations, etc. W. H. PUTNAM, RIVER FALLS, Pierce Co., Wis.

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## Muth's HONEY-EXTRACTOR Square Glass Jars.

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Powder's Honey - Jars, and every thing used by bee-keepers. Prompt service, low freight rate. Cat. free. Walter S. Powder, 162 Mass. Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

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That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.25 to Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif., for his

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30 years' experience. If your case is sufficiently serious to require expert medical treatment, address  
Dr. Peiro, 100 State St., Chicago.



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**Bee-Keepers' Photograph.**—We have now on hand a limited number of excellent photographs of prominent bee-keepers—a number of pictures on one card. The likeness of 49 of them are shown on one of the photographs, and 121 on the other. We will send them, postpaid, for 30 cts. a card, mailing from the 121 kind first; then after they are all gone, we will send the 49 kind. So those who order first will get the most "faces" for their money. Send orders to the Bee Journal office.



# HONEY and BEESWAX

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

The following rules for grading honey were adopted by the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, and, so far as possible, quotations are made according to these rules:

**FANCY.**—All sections to be well filled; combs straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain, or otherwise; all the cells sealed except the row of cells next the wood.

**NO. 1.**—All sections well filled, but combs uneven or crooked, detached at the bottom, or with but few cells unsealed; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain or otherwise.

In addition to this the honey is to be classified according to color, using the terms white, amber and dark. That is, there will be "fancy white," "No. 1 dark," etc.

**Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19.**—Fancy white, 12c.; No. 1, 10@11c.; fancy amber, 8@9c.; No. 1, 7c.; fancy dark, 7@8c.; No. 1, 7c. Extracted, white, 5@7c.; amber, 5@6c.; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax, 25@26c.

Very little demand, considering season of the year.

**Albany, N. Y., Jan. 29.**—Fancy white, 12-13c.; No. 1, 11-12c.; fancy dark, 7-8c.; No. 1, 6-7c.; Extracted, white, 5½-6c.; dark, 4-5c.

The honey market is very quiet and stock moving very slowly, even at reduced prices. White clover is not plentiful. Extracted is moving very slowly, but we hope for an improved demand soon.

**Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 20.**—Fancy white, 14-15c.; No. 1 white, 12-13c. Extracted, white, 6-7c. Beeswax, 22-25c.

Demand is fair for grades quoted, but no demand for inferior grades.

**Boston, Mass., Feb. 20.**—Fancy white, 13-14c.; No. 1, 11-12c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; amber, 5-6c. Beeswax, 25c.

**Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 20.**—Fancy white, 14½@15c.; No. 1 white, 12½@13c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 4½@5½c. Beeswax, 22@25c.

There is not very much honey in our market. Selling rather slow. Demand beginning to be a little better. Think trade will be fair in this line this fall.

**Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 19.**—No. 1 white, 12@13c.; fancy amber, 11@12c.; No. 1 amber, 10@11c.; fancy dark, 9@10c.; No. 1 dark, 8@10c.; Extracted, white, 5½@6c.; amber, 5@5½c.; dark, 4@4½c. Beeswax, 20@25c.

**St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 19.**—Fancy comb, 12@13c.; No. 1 white, 11@11½c.; amber, 9@10½c.; dark, 7@8½c. Extracted, white, in cans, 6@7c.; in barrels, 4@4½c.; extra, 5c.; dark, 3@4c. Good demand for barrel stock—comb slow sale. Beeswax, 23@23½c.—prime finds ready sale at 23½c.

**San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 10.**—White comb, 9-10c.; amber, 5-7c. Extracted, white, 5-5½c.; light amber, 4-4½c.; amber colored and candied, 3½c.; dark tulle, 2½c. Beeswax, fair to choice, 23-25c.

**Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2.**—Fancy white comb, 12-13c.; fancy amber, 8-9c.; No. 1, 8c.; fancy dark, 7-8c. Extracted, white, 5-7c.; amber, 4-5c.; dark, 3½-4c. Beeswax, 25c.

Season is getting over for comb honey—very little demand. Extracted in good demand.

**Detroit, Mich., Jan. 9.**—Fancy white, 13-14c.; No. 1, 12-13c.; fancy amber, 11-12c.; No. 1 amber, 10-11c.; fancy dark, 9-10c.; No. 1, 8-9c. Extracted, white, 5½-6c.; amber, 5c.; dark, 4-4½c. Beeswax, 25-26c.

**Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 20.**—No. 1 white, 12@13c.; No. 1 amber, 10@12c.; dark, 8@10c. Extracted, 3½@6c., according to quality. Demand is slow for all kinds of honey.

Beeswax is in fair demand at 22@25c. for good to choice yellow.

**New York, N. Y., Feb. 20.**—There has been a little better demand for comb honey during the last two weeks. Prices, however, will not improve, as the season is too far advanced and plenty of stock laying on the market. We have a good demand for extracted buckwheat, candied, and bee-keepers having their crop on hand yet, should now market it.

Beeswax is quiet at 25 28c., according to quality.

**Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 20.**—Fancy white, 11@12c.; No. 1 white, 10@11c.; fancy amber, 9@10c.; No. 1 amber, 8@9c.; fancy dark, 7@8c.; No. 1 dark, 6-7c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 5@5½c.; dark, 4@5c. Utah white extracted, 5@5½c. Beeswax, 23@26c. Market fairly steady for comb and better for extracted than for some time.

**Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 19.**—Fancy white comb, mostly 9 and 10 cts., and in moderate demand, while other grades are very hard to sell unless prices are made very low, ranging from 7@5c. There is stock that is poor enough to not bring over 4c. Extracted in moderate demand at 3@4c.

## List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers.

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

**Chicago, Ills.**  
R. A. BURNETT & Co., 163 South Water Street.

**New York, N. Y.**  
HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,

**Kansas City, Mo.**  
C. C. CLEMENS & Co., 423 Walnut St.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**  
BATTERSON & Co., 167 & 169 Scott St.

**Hamilton, Ills.**  
CHAS. DADANT & SON.

**Philadelphia, Pa.**  
WM. A. SELSER, 10 Vine St.

**Cleveland, Ohio.**  
WILLIAMS BROS., 80 & 82 Broadway.

**St. Louis, Mo.**  
WESTCOTT COM. CO., 213 Market St.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**  
S. H. HALL & Co.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**  
A. V. BISHOP & Co.

**Boston, Mass.**  
E. E. BLAKE & Co., 57 Chatham Street.

**Detroit, Mich.**  
M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**  
WALTER S. POWDER, 162 Massachusetts Ave.

**Albany, N. Y.**  
CHAS. McCULLOCH & Co., 380 Broadway.

**Cincinnati, Ohio.**  
C. F. MUTH & SON, cor. Freeman & Central avs.

## Convention Notices.

**Texas.**—The next annual meeting of the Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Greenville, Wednesday and Thursday, April 7 and 8, 1897. All are cordially invited to attend.

**Queens and Queen-Rearing.**—If you want to know how to have queens fertilized in upper stories while the old queen is still laying below; how you may safely introduce any queen, at any time of the year when bees can fly; all about the different races of bees; all about shipping queens, queen-cages, candy for queen-cages, etc.; all about forming nuclei, multiplying or uniting bees, or weak colonies, etc.; or, in fact, everything about the queen-business which you may want to know—send for Doolittle's "Scientific Queen-Rearing"—a book of over 170 pages, which is as interesting as a story. Here are some good offers of this book:

Bound in cloth, postpaid, \$1.00; or clubbed with the BEE JOURNAL for one year—both for only \$1.75; or given free as a premium for sending us two new subscribers to the BEE JOURNAL for a year at \$1.00 each.

## National Bee-Keepers' Union.

PRESIDENT—HON. R. L. TAYLOR, Lapeer, Mich.  
GEN'L MGR.—T. G. NEWMAN,.....  
Sta. B, 2096 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

See the premium offer on page 138!

# Doctor's Hints

By Dr. PEIRO,

100 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

## Diphtheria.

This is another of the household terrors most usual to occur at this season. Here, too, the hot bath and warm room and bed should be the first things thought of. If the head aches and throbs and considerable fever is on, breath heavily tainted, and ulcers forming in the throat, put a teaspoonful of cooking soda in a big glass of water, and give the patient a tablespoonful as frequently as every hour.

A drop of aconite tincture must be given every half hour until the fever is gone. After that a powder of merc. bin iodide every two hours for a few days is likely to end the trouble. A gargle of one-quarter teaspoonful of boracic acid in a glass of water, used frequently—say, every hour—greatly relieves and hastens the cure.

## Croup.

This is another source of great anxiety to mothers. But happily true croup is not of frequent occurrence. The spasmodic variety is by far the most common, and can scarcely be termed dangerous. The visible distinction is that true croup has deposits of membrane in the mouth and throat, as in diphtheria (and should be treated in the same way); whereas, in spasmodic croup no membrane forms, hence the danger is not to be compared. The child with this latter form of croup often recovers without medical attention. The lips, throat and chest of the little one should be well anointed with camphorated lard; one drop of tincture of aconite given it every ten minutes, and a powder of spongia given it every half hour. Throwing a sheet over wire hoops over the crib—like the canvas often seen over wagons—and placing under it the spout of a boiling kettle of water, so that the child can inhale the warm steam, is another excellent procedure in either case. The steam has a soothing and beneficial effect. Usually the patient is quite recovered in an hour or two, the breathing having again assumed its normal condition. But if the peculiar choking or whistling occurs again, the same proceedings should at once be attended to.

It is impossible to describe this sound, but when once heard it can never be forgotten.

## Whooping Cough.

This might almost be called a winter disease, though it does occasionally occur in other seasons of the year. It has a certain time to run, it is true, but the patient may be made vastly more comfortable by the treatment just suggested for spasmodic croup—and by it the serious complications which might arise, can, with considerable certainty, be prevented.

The same remedies may be given, but much less frequently after the first or second day. Much depends upon sensible, careful nursing. The child should be encouraged to play, in a warm room, to divert its attention and so prevent more frequent spasms of severe coughing. Those who live where chestnuts grow may try a tea made from the leaves. It is said to greatly aid recovery. It should be drank several times per day.

## Castor-Oil in Honey.

You know how horrible to take is one of the best of remedies—castor-oil! But if you will add to it a tablespoonful of honey, and give in hot milk, that little youngster will never suspect that he is taking anything bad.

# Wanted—A Situation

And wages as learner in apiary. Prefer North Central States. M. F. L., Box 67,

MILLBROOK, Mercer Co., PA

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**FREE** Successful Bee-Keeping,  
 by W. Z. Hutchinson;  
 and our 1897 Catalog, for 2-  
 cent stamp, or a copy of the  
 Catalog for the Asking. We make almost  
 Everything used by Bee-Keepers, and at  
 Lowest Prices. OUR

**Falcon Polished Sections**  
 are warranted  
**Superior to All Others.**

Don't buy cheaply and roughly made Goods,  
 when you can have the best—such as we  
 make.

**The American Bee - Keeper**  
 [monthly, now in its 7th year]  
**36 Pages—50 Cents a Year.**  
 SAMPLE FREE—ADDRESS,

**THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,**  
**JAMESTOWN, N. Y.**  
 Mention the American Bee Journal.

**BEE-KEEPERS!** Let me send you my 64-  
 page Catalog for 1897.  
**J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.**

Mention the American Bee Journal.

**Beeswax Wanted for Cash**  
 Or in Exchange for  
**Foundation—Sections—Hives**  
 or any Other Supplies.

**Working Wax** Into Founda-  
 tion for CASH A Specialty.  
 Write for Catalog and Price-List, with  
 Samples of Foundation and Sections.

**GUS DITTMER,**  
**AUGUSTA, WIS.**

Mention the American Bee Journal.

**Golden Texas Queens!**  
**Adel** Dr. Gallup says they are the best he  
**Albino** has in his yard.  
**J. D. GIVENS, Lisbon, Tex.**  
 Mention the Bee Journal. 9A26t.

**A Special Booklet Bargain!**

For a limited time we wish to make our  
 readers a **special offer** on booklets on Bees,  
 Poultry, Health, etc. Upon receipt of **75**  
**cents** we will mail any 6 of the list below;  
 and for **\$1.25** we will mail the **whole**  
**dozen:**

1. Foul Brood, by Dr. Howard..... 25c
2. Poultry for Market and Profit..... 25c
3. Turkeys for Market and Profit..... 25c
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6. Hand-Book of Health, by Dr. Foote..... 25c
7. Kendall's Horse-Book..... 25c
8. Rural Life..... 25c
9. Ropp's Commercial Calculator..... 25c
10. Foul Brood, by Kohnke..... 25c
11. Silo and Silage, by Prof Cook..... 25c
12. Bienen-Kultur, by Newman..... 40c

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**CHICAGO, ILLS.**

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 will get my large Cata-  
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 Send list of what you  
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 Engine." Is it too large? Will it last too  
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**T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.**  
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20th Year **Dadant's Foundation** 20th Year

**Why Does It Sell So Well?**

Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other.

Because **IN 20 YEARS** there have not been any complaints, but thousands  
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 Loss. **Patent Weed Process of Sheeting.**

Send Name for Our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil  
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**LANGSTROTH ON THE HONEY-BEE, Revised.**  
 The Classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by mail.

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**HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.**

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Our business is making Sections. We are located in the basswood belt of Wis-  
 consin; therefore the material we use cannot be better. We have made the fol-  
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500.....	\$1.25
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If larger quantities are wanted, write for prices.

**Price-List of Sections, Foundations, Veils, Smokers, Zinc, Etc.,**  
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